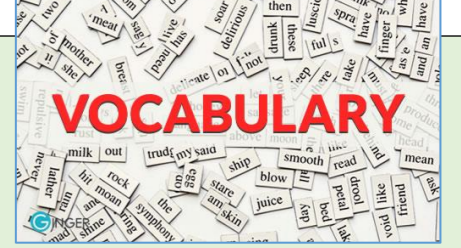
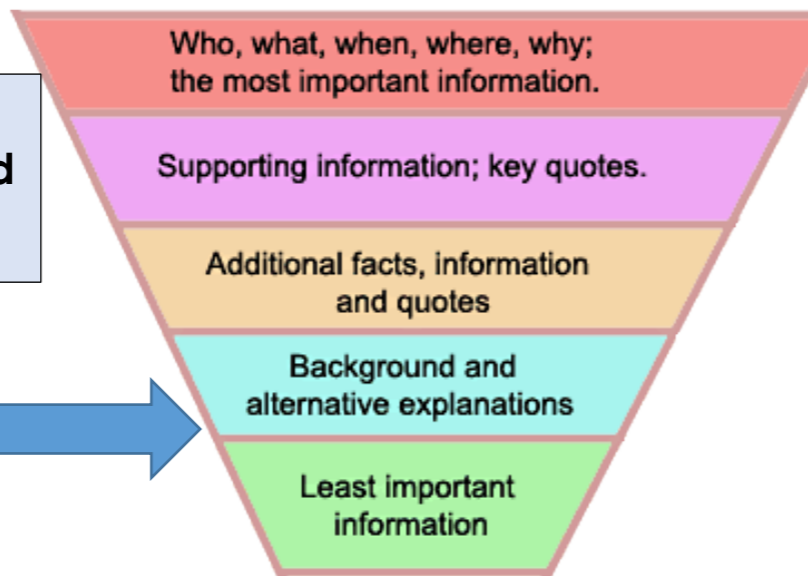


Non-fiction writing: Articles

Remember the inverted pyramid of news!



Article: A piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine

Bias: A one-sided view

Fact-file: A box providing key information about a person.

Fact: Something which can be proven to be true.

Opinion: Something which someone thinks. Cannot be proven.

Objective: A piece of writing which is balanced and shows no opinion.

Subjective: A piece of writing which is biased towards one perspective or point of view.

Balance: Showing both sides of a story to avoid bias.

Inference: A reading technique whereby you read between the lines, picking out what is not obvious.

Perspective: The writer's point of view.

Angle: The specific viewpoint or perspective expressed in a piece of writing.

Topic sentence: A sentence at the beginning of a paragraph which tells the reader what the paragraph is about.

Structure: The way writing is organised – paragraphs, sub-headings and which bits you choose to put where.

Cohesive: Organised and connected in a sensible and logical way.

Discourse marker: A cohesive phrase, sentence or word used to organise your writing. Eg, firstly, secondly, in addition etc.

Broadsheet: A type of newspaper which covers serious issues, like politics and business.

Tabloid: A type of newspaper which covers celebrity stories and stories about people.

Hyperbole: Exaggeration for effect.

Rhetorical devices: Techniques used in persuasive and argumentative writing. (AFOREST devices).

Tone: The feeling which is created from the language and structure of a text (eg: happy, sad, serious, light-hearted, sarcastic). Sometimes called 'red tops' because the logo is red.

Pathos: A sad and sympathetic tone.

Expert voice: The views of a person expert in a particular topic.

Quotations: Words spoken directly by another person.

Technical language: Language which relates to a specific topic.

1st, 3rd person: When the writer uses I or he/she/they to write the article.

Chronological order: In order of time (from beginning to end).

Tense: Past, present and future.

Headline: The title of the news story.

Byline: The name of the person writing the story. Usually appears beneath the headline and begins with 'By...'

A	ANECDOTE (STORY)
F	FACTS
O	OPINIONS
R	RHETORICAL QUESTION
E	EMOTIVE LANGUAGE
S	STATISTICS
	TRIPLETS



Simple sentence: A sentence made up of a main clause alone.	Ariana Grande was one of the performers at the concert.
Compound sentence: A sentence made up of two main clauses linked by a coordinating conjunction.	Mo Farah took the gold medal for 800m and Usain Bolt was awarded gold for the 100m race.
Complex sentence: A sentence which uses a subordinate clause to add extra information about the main clause.	Andy Murray, who survived the Dunblane massacre in 1996, is now one of the best tennis players in the world.
Short sentence: A sentence which does not require a subject, verb and object.	It's ridiculous! That is simply not the case.
Punctuation: Try to use a full range.	. , : ; " " ' ? ! ... () - -